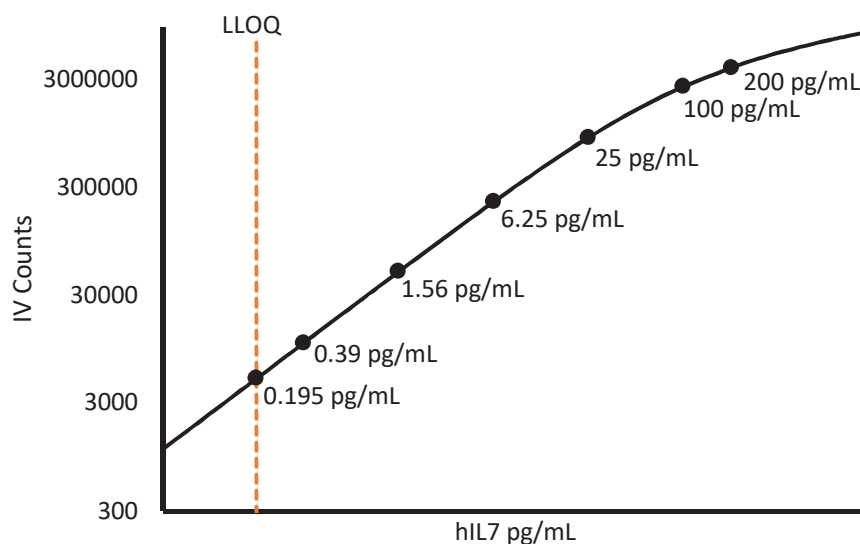


Description – Interleukin-7 (IL-7)

Interleukin 7 (IL-7) is a pleiotropic cytokine of 177 amino acids (molecular weight 17.4 kDa) with central roles in modulating T- and B-cell development and T-cell homeostasis. The primary sources of IL-7 are bone marrow-derived stromal and epithelial cells. IL-7 is a hematopoietic growth factor secreted by stromal cells in the bone marrow and thymus. It is also produced by keratinocytes, dendritic cells, and hepatocytes. IL-7 promotes hematologic malignancies and is associated with viral infection. Circulating levels of IL-7 increase in response to T-cell depletion, suggesting a role in T-cell regeneration

Calibration Curve: Calibrator concentrations and Lower Limit of Quantification are depicted in the figure below. This standard curve is for demonstration purposes; end users should prepare a standard curve for each assay run.



Minimum Required Dilution (MRD)

| | |
|--|--------------------------|
| Diluted Sample volume (1:2 Dilution)* | 50 µL per measurement |
|--|--------------------------|

*See Kit Instructions for details

Endogenous Serum and Plasma Readings: Healthy EDTA plasma (n=4) and serum (n=4) samples were measured.

| | |
|---------------------|-------------|
| % Above LOD | 100% |
| % Above LLOQ | 50% |

Assay Range: The upper end of the dynamic range is equal to the top calibrator concentration multiplied by MRD.

| | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| Analytical LLOQ | 0.195 pg/mL |
| Functional LLOQ (x MRD) | 0.390 pg/mL |
| LOD | 24.5 fg/mL |
| Assay Range | 0 – 400 pg/mL |

Note: Data described were developed during assay development. Under different assay conditions, assay may perform differently than shown. For complex matrices such as serum or plasma, assay diluent optimization (for example by adding blocking agents) may improve performance of these matrices in this assay.